OF PRIMARIES

WILL CUMBACK GETS THE DECATUR COUNTY DELEGATION SOLID.

First of the Congressional Conventions Will Be Held at Kokomo Tuesday-McKinley Feeling.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Ind., March 8 .- The Republicans of Decatur county met yesterday at the rink in mass convention and elected B. F. Bennett chairman and Luther Braden and A. M. Willoughby secretaries. Hon. Samuel Spooner, of Indianapolis, was present and delivered an eloquent address. At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Spooner Hon. Will Cumback was called out and delivered a speech of great vigor, which was warmly applauded. Resolutions indorsing Republican principles and instructing delegates to vote for Mr. Cumback for the gubernatorial nomination were adopted.

Delegates were selected to the State, district, joint senatorial and judicial conventions. The State delegates are: Judge John D. Miller, John P. Thompson, James E. Caskey, M. D. Tackett, Robert Nagel, M. G. Moore, Charles Braden, Hon. W. R. Pleak, W. A. Williams, Hon. M. E. Newhouse, John Castor, Henry Hackman, M. H. Sample, George Rohrs. Congression and district: V. P. Harris, W. H. Goddard, J. D. Wallingford, A. M. Willoughby, N. F. Rogers, J. L. Shellhorn, M. R. Moore, J. N. Annis, J. C. Meek, Fred Beagles, David Lyons, Will S. Robbins, Al Beagle, William Tucker. Senatorial: L. D. Braden, G. G. Welsh, J. W. Stout, E. E. Roland, Andrew Willey, J. L. Thompson, John G. Gartin, A. M. Reed, J. WILL SOUND IN THE OHIO STATE B. Robinson, M. C. Jenkins, Jessie Stiers, Alpha Boicourt and John Picker. Judicial: Judge S. A. Banner, D. A. Miers, T. E. Davidson, B. F. Bennett, J. D. Wallingford, John Young, J. R. Swope, H. E. Bonner Robert Meek, Henry Green, John C. Parker, Dr. Hawes, C. Hargitt.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Eleventh District Will Nominate Congressman at Kokomo, Tuesday. ecial to the Indianapolis Journal

KOKOMO, Ind., March 8 .- The candidates are on the ground for the Eleventh district Republican congressional convention in this city Tuesday, which is to be the first congressional nominating convention of this year. The delegates will arrive on the afternoon trains to-morrow, and the work of making a Congressman will be on in earnest. There are but two pronounced candidates-Maj. George W. Steele, the present imbent, from Grant county, and Hon James F. Stutesman, of Peru, a member of the State Legislature. There will be 123 delegates. The six counties are represented as follows: Cass, 19; Grant, 31; Howard, 18; on, 19; Miami, 16; Wabash, 2 Major Steele, who is now serving his fifth term in Congress, is confident of renomination. Mr. Stutesman's followers are active and hopeful, and claim that Mr. Steele bas no sure thing. Mr. Steele's alleged declaration advising the convention not to instruct the national delegates for McKinley is no relished by the majority of the Republicans as it is understood that he favors the canlidacy of Reed. The sentiment in the dis trict is strongly for McKinley, and Mr. Stutesman's friends are working this for all that can be squeezed out of it. The Steele elegation will be accompanied by the Soland will be here with the Stutesman folowers. As it looks to-day Steele will be

WABASH, Ind., March 8 .- The Eleventh district Republican congressional convention at Kokomo next Tuesday will not be a wildly exciting affair, though k will be an enthusiastic Republican gathering. It is conceded, even by the friends of Hon. James Stutesman, who is opposing Major Steele, that the latter will receive the congressional nom-ination by an overwhelming majority. Grant county will give Major Steele its solid vote of thirty-one: Wabash county, with twenty rotes, will be practically unanimous for him he is assured of nearly all of Howard's vote d will have a large majority in the delega-ns from Huntington and Cass. There are 123 delegates in the convention and Major Steele, it is practically settled now, will re-ceive between 90 and 100 votes. Mr. Stutesman has, however, made an excellent impres sion over the district and will be a formidable candidate in 1898, when, it is understood Major Steele will not be in the race.

Shelby Is for Watson. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 8 .- The Republicans of this (Addison) township last night held their convention for nominating delegates to the State, congressional and district conventions. The delegates to the State convention are: I. H. Spurlin, Thomas E. Newton, Michael Cooney, Dr. J. N. Lucas, Jesse Walker and John R. Messick. It is not known who these men favor for Gove ernor and the convention did not instruct. The delegates selected for the congressional convention are: Andrew Bowlby, Charles Davis, B. F. Swain, Harvey Martz, D. L. Wilson, T. E. Goodrich, M. G. Tindall, Joseph Parmenter, W. E. Blakely, C. H. Campbell and W. A. Neu. They are all strong Watson men and the convention adopted resplutions commending him for Congress. Dr. Thomas C. Kennedy, Shelby county's candidate for delegate to the national convention, was indersed and instructed to vention, was indorsed and instructed to select delegates to the district convention. The returns from the which held their conventions at the same time, indicate that a solid delegation will be selected from this county for Watson. It is probable that the delegation will be divided in the State convention.

Instructed for McKinley.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., March 8 .- A large Republican convention was held in this city Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Capt. Uriah Culbert, M. A. Schutt and other prominent Republicans. The following delegates were selected to attend the Tenth district convention at Lafayette to select delegates to the national convention: R. W. Street, R. M. Hutchinson, I. S. Carpenter. A. S. Nichols, A. F. Earl, J. E. Schultz The delegation was unanimously instructed to vote for McKinley delegates. Walter Vail; M. A. Schutt, Uriah Culbert, H. B. Tuthill, G. S. Vandusen and H. W. Johnson were chosen delegates to the State conven-

Landis Gets Fountain County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VEEDERSBURG, Ind., March 8.-The Republicans met here yesterday and selected lelegates to the different conventions, as follows: State-J. W. Cronk and Albert Gossett. Congressional-Perry Glascock, Earl O'Rear, Joseph Miller and Robert St. Clair. District—W. H. Mallory and S. J. Purnell. Several rousing speeches were made. A very decided preference was shown for Mr. Harrison, but he being out of the race, a desire for McKinley delegates was expressed. Fountain county, with her twenty-six votes, will go for Charles Land's for the congres-

Indorsement in Whitley County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., March &-The Republicans of Whitley county met Saturday to elect delegates to the district and State conventions. The conventions were arge and enthusiastic, that of Columbia township being one of the largest ever held in Columbia City. Resolutions indorsing John W. Baker for Lieutenant Governor and C. W. Tuttle for district elector were unahimously adopted. Short addresses were made by non. W. H. Kinsley, C. W. Tutile, W. W. Williamson, Henry Sahm, Dr. Kithcart and J. W. Baker.

Five Delegates for Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. THORNTOWN, Ind., March 8 .- The Republican meeting here yesterday to select delegates to State, congressional, district and senatorial conventions was the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind for the past twenty-five years. Five Harrison delegates were selected to the Ninth congressional district convention that meets at Crawfordsville. April 7, four of whom are for C. B. Landis, if it should develop that Harrison cannot

Strong Claims for Landis.

several precincts of Montgomery county and they claim that from 35 to 37 votes out of the 41 will be for Landis.

Other Delegate Selections. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GAS CITY, Ind., March 8 .- At the conventions held in the four precincts of Mill township last evening the following delegates were nominated for the State convention: L. C. Boyd, H. C. Modlin, Hubert Cline and C. F. Bicknell; alternates, A. B. Rothinghouse, Dr. G. W. McKinney, A. C. Kies and George Geneaux. District convention at Huntington —E. B. Peel, Henry Carter, W. F. Young

MADISON, Ind., March 8.—Republicans last night elected H. H. Elliott, John K. Weyer, John G. Moore, Thomas Graham, Christian Kohl, John T. Schoffeld, U. S. Wolf, Wm. F. Brydon, Wm. F. Harper, Philip Kahn, John H. Shamback and Wm. S. Mc-Clure delegates to the State convention. James Morton, Edward Schuman, Lon Crozier, Louis Stuart, James Barton, J. B. Wright, William J. Johnson, Wesley Kampe, John W. Thomas, Frederick J. Jahrrils, William J. Graham were chosen for the

DANVILLE, Ind., March 7 .- Center township delegates to the State convention are W. H. Nichols, W. L. Wilson, T. J. Cofer. District convention—C. G. McCurdy, J. B. Homan, J. O. Parker. Congressional convention—Silas Pearson, James A. Dungan, J. D. Hogate. Senatorial—J. L. Clark, W. P. Ayres, G. W. Scearce. The delegates to the district convention are a unit for Tay-lor Reagan, of Plainfield, as a delegate to

CAMDEN, Ind., March 8.-The Republicans of Jackson township, Carroll county, selected delegates to the following conventions Saturday: State, W. K. Shank; congressional, John Gronegar and Dr. F. G. Armstrong; district, W. W. Alison. The delegates to the congressional convention are enthusiastic Landis men. The attendance was the largest for years.

FORAKER KEYNOTE

CONVENTION TURSDAY.

It Will Be the Primary Nomination of McKinley-Kansas Convention for the Major.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8 .- The Ohio Republican convention meets at Columbus Tuesday afternoon for temporary organizan, when Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, as temporary chairman, will deliver the keynote speech. He says his speech will be the Ohio nomination of McKinley for President, and that he will not discuss issues. It is expected that the temporary organization will be made permanent Wednesday, when delegates and alternates at large will be selected for the St. Louis convention and a State ticket nominated. It is conceded that Senator-elect Foraker, Governor Bushnell, Gen. Grosvenor and Mark Hanna will be the four lelegates at large and that the occasion will be a McKinley celebration. The programmes of the convention have a large McKinley frontisplece, and all the arrangements point to an elaborate opening of the McKinley campaign. The nominations are for Secretary of State, Supreme Judge and the usual off-year State offices.

The Raines Bill Will Pass. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8 .- The Herald will to-morrow publish an interview between Senor Raines and its special correspondent had while en route from Albany to Rochester, in which the following is a part: "That bill will go through the Assembly without crossing another "t" or dotting an "i." Not only will it be unchanged in form, but there will be no delay in sending it to the Governor." The bill referred to was the famous Raines bill. Continuing the Senator said: "The bill will be passed in the Senate on Tuesday next. Inside of ten days it will be in the Governor's hands. Long before the end of the current month

t will be a law on the statute books of this 'taxes only the seller of intoxicating liquors. This bill will raise approximately \$5,000,000 in revenue. My idea is that next year we shall make the manufacturers pay their share of the tax. The manufacturers ought to be made to pay as much as the seller, and 5,000,000 revenue from the manufacturer will practically wipe out the State tax. "How will I reach the manufacturer? In the easiest way imaginable. Simply by put-ting a tax of fifty cents on every barrel of beer made in New York State. That's the next problem to be tackled. Before I retire my three years' term as will have to be raised by direct taxation for State purposes. The inheritance tax, the corporation tax, the excise tax and the manuacturers' tax ought to bring in the \$15,000,000 equired to run the State government."

Kansas Solid for McKinley.

WICHITA, Kan., March 8 .- The Republican State convention to elect six delegates at arge to the St. Louis convention will conrene in this city on Tuesday. A few pollticans straggled into town to-day, but it is expected there will be a general influx tomorrow morning. It is a foregone conclusion that the McKinley men will have everything their own way, in view of the action of a majority of the county conventions instruct-ing for the Ohioan. The action of the six congressional district conventions yet to be held is no more in doubt than is the action of the State convention, and it is as good as settled that Kansas will send a solid delegation to St. Louis instructed for McKinley. It is generally agreed, too, that Tuesday's convention will indorse Cy Leland for member of the Republican national committee.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Henry Walke, Who

Served in Two Wars. NEW YORK, March 8. — Rear Admiral Henry Walke died at his home in Brooklyn at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon. Rear Ad-miral Walke had been suffering since Tuesmiral Walke had been suffering since Tuesday last from a severe attack of the grip, but the immediate cause of death was heart failure. Mr. White, the family physician, had very little hopes of his recovery, and the family was precared for the worst. For some time before he passed away he was unconscious. The deceased's wife and children were at his bedside when he expired. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

Henry Walke was born in Virginia, eightyeight years ago. His father, Anthony Walke, was a college student at Yale with John C. Calhoun. When quite young the deceased was taken to Ohio, receiving his education at the Chillicothe Academy. In 1827 he became a midshipman in the navy, being assigned to the frigate Alert, under the command of Lieutenant Farragut. He was present at the surrender of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war, being executive officer of the brig Vesuvius. During the war of the rebellion he commanded the gunboats Taylor and Legington, and protected General Grant's army while it was making its retreat on the transports. He was also at the battle of Fort Henry in charge of the gunboat Carondelet. He was successful in getting the Carondelet past Island No. 10 on April 4, 1862, while the enemy's shots fell on it like hail. For this piece of work the commander was honorably men-tioned. In 1862 for his bravery he was made a captain. In 1866 he was made a commodore, and a rear admiral in 1870. One year later he retired, having the pround distinction of being the first officer to do so voluntarily to give the younger men a chance,

Banker Richard Irvin.

NEW YORK, March &-Richard Irvin, banker, died at his home, in this city, today, from a complication of kidney and heart troubles He had been suffering for three weeks.

Mr. Irvin was fifty years old. He organ

ized the banking brokerage firm of Richard

Irvin & Co. He was known for philanthrop-ic works and was a member of the Union League, Tuxedo, City and other clubs. He leaves a widow, but no children. Mrs. Irvin was a Miss Morris, of Baltimore. Col. D. R. Garrison.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., March 8 .- Col. D.

R. Garrison, of St. Louis, brother of the

late Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, died here this morning, of pneumonia, aged eighty.

Modern Instances. New York Evening Sun.

New York Presbyterianism may well be proud of the beauty of its girls. The boxes at the big meeting last night were radiant with well dressed women of the younger

UNFOUNDED PREJUDICES OF THE PUBLIC AGAINST ITS USE.

One Physician Who Thinks It Is Harmless Agent-What It Can Do and What Its Limitations Are.

New York Tribune

Dr. Carleton Simon, who, after twentyfour hours' treatment, restored speech the other day to a woman who had been dumb for six years, was recently asked for his views concerning hypnotic influence and its use in medicine. The doctor was loath to speak on the subject. He did not relish being considered a "worker of miracles," he said, and was well aware that, in the present attitude of the public toward hypnotism, a physician who avowed the use of it in his practice laid himself open to the charge of necromancy, quackery or

other derogatory assumptions. "I recognize the benefits to be derived from its use in certain cases, however," he asserted, "and intend to avail myself of it whenever those disorders fail to yield to so-called legitimate treatment."

"Don't you think hypnotism a dangerous power in the hands of an unscrupulous person?" he was asked.

"No; because I know that an individual cannot be made to do, when in the hypnotic state, any act which he would not do when in a normal condition. For instance, if you were constitutionally and conscientiously averse to stealing, I could not cause you to commit a theft, no matter how much influence I had over you. A man could not be made to kill another by hypnotic influence,

unless that man was at heart a murderer

when in his natural state. The argument

that hypnotism is dangerous is frequently advanced; the theory that it can work good instead of harm, but little dwelt upon. Its possibilities for good have not begun to be "What is called hypnotism is largely due to the imitative faculty inherent in every-body. There is nothing weird or supernatural about it; nothing that cannot be accounted for and explained on a purely scientific basis." The Doctor uttered the last words somewhat impatiently and leaned back in his chair as though to say, "All make a man yawn on a street car merely because he sees the man opposite him yawn this attitude of mind. In a theater, for example, a man will find himself app around him applaud. We are all un usly imitative of those around us. If I to have an interview with a stranger and he sits bolt upright on the edge of his chair, I do likewise, whereas, if he receives

"Do you think hypnotism likely to become an important factor in a physician's prac-ITS IMPORTANCE IN PRACTICE. "I regard it as of inestimable value in the reatment of nervous diseases, particularly when combined with Turkish baths, massage and other remedial agents. I think that it will not be long before psychology reveals to us much that is now doubtful and

informally and there is a suspicion

oll in his attitude, I instinctively assume

ike position, both mental and physical.

"Can you tell as soon as you see a patient whether that patient is a subject for hyp-

"Not always. Sometimes I can diagnose the case at once. This morning I was called to a woman in Brooklyn. She was suffering nse pain from reuralgia in her face, pair so intense that her mouth was drawn to one side, partially paralyzed. She had an ugly swelling on her neck, independent of the "'You are suffering intense pair now?' I asked her, as soon as I understood the symp-

'Dreadful pain,' she answered with an effort, and her appearance certainly indicated it. I drew out my watch.
"'I give you just five minutes to get rid of that pain,' I told her, speaking in a determined manrer. 'You see where the hand of this watch is now? Well, when it registers five more minutes your pain will have left you.' ... The minute "She looked at me doubtfully. The minute hand flew round, and, at the expiration of

the time, she put her hand to her face, patted it curiously and admitted in a surprised way that the pain was all gone. Now, I car treat neuralgia that way, in certain cases, because neuralgia is a disorder of the nerves. But I can't dispose of the swelling under her neck in any such fashion. She is under a regular course of medical treatment.' "A man called here last night and begged me to treat his wife, who was suffering with a cancer. She had undergone two perations, neither of which was success ful, and, as a last resort, hearing, he said, hat I possessed some wonderful means of mind cure, or something, he had come

'My dear fellow,' I said, 'this is no ca for me. I can't do impossibilities. Neither can any man. Cancer is a very different order of disease from hysteria or any disorder of the nervous system. Surgery and medicine have failed to aid the case. common sense ought to tell you that noth-ing can be done aside from that.' He went off quite indignant that I would not accom

"another man consulted me about his wife, ind to that man I could be of aid. His wife had been much in love with a former suitor and on the eve of marriage with him. After all preparations were made for the wedding the bridegroom failed to appear, and his ection was naturally a grief and mortification to the prospective bride. Time passed on and she married—married happily; still, the old trouble weighed on her mind, and whenever she visited her father's home, where she had known and loved this faithless suitor, it all came back to her, and she was plunged into a lamentable state of melancholia bordering on aberration of mind. I told this man that whether or not I could he.p his wife would depend upon her nervous temperament. You see, hypnotism is simply a condition resulting from suggestion, whether the suggestion be mental or physical, and the ultimate result is successful or unsuccessful according to the imitative faculty of the individual. Now, in this case, after the patient has passed into a hypnotic condition, I shall impress it upon her mind that she never knew a man who jitted her. I shall tell her emphatically that this man whom she thought so much of never meant to marry her; that that part of the affair was only her own imagining, and she must orget it. 'When you meet this man in future,' I shall tell her, 'treat him as you would an ordinary acquaintance, because he really was never anything more to you. The rest was only a fancy on your part."
"When the patient comes out of the hypnotic state her mental attitude toward this individual will be according to my sugges-tion. I have not yet seen her, but feel per-fectly confident, from the circumstances told

me, that I can cure her melancholy. MORBID IDEAS VANISHED. "Another instance which I have already successfully treated was in the case of man who, though entirely sound in mind, had a morbid desire to kill himself on account of certain occurrences. In this case the wife appealed to me in behalf of her husband. After eight years of married life, she told me, a child was born to them, an event which the father had anticipated with the greatest joy. When the idolized infant was a few months old it died under peculiar circumstances. The mother was sitting on the edge of the bed nursing it one night, when the husband and father stirred in his sleep and flung his arm out restlessly. He was a strong man. His heavy hand hit the baby's head in a tender spot, and the infant died from the effects of the blow. The father felt that he could never forgive himself. The incident preyed on his mind and he longed for release from his trouble and selfreproach by means of suicide. He loved his wife, and, not caring to leave her lonely, actually entertained the idea of killing her first and then putting

an end to himself. "I caused the man to pass into a hypnotic ndition. Then I suggested to him that his child had died from scarlet fever and that the idea that he was the cause of its death was erroneous. My words took effect, and when he came into his normal condition he remembered only that he had had a child, but was relieved of all morbid fancies in regard to his share in its death. His wife and those brought into immediate contact with him will be careful not to bring up anything that will cause his thoughts to revert to their old

"What means do you use to produce the

One may hypnotize by the voice, by means of passes, and so on. The whole theory of hypnotism is based on suggestion, and the suggestion may be either mental or phys-

"Can any physician who desires learn the practice, or must he be peculiarly adapted in physique, manner or appearance?"

"Any one could study the principles; of course, the measure of success must depend on his devination of the receptive qualities of his patient. To hypnotize, the practitioner must undoubtedly possess strong individual-ity, or sufficient to impress his suggestions on the mind of his subject. Charcot, the best exponent hypnotism has had, possessed a peculiar individuality. I studied under Charcot, and was always aware of this personality when with him. He impressed me profoundly, yet there was nothing remarkable in his appearance. He was a medium-size man, healthy and wholesome-looking." "Are there not various stages of hypnot-

"Yes; it may be classified and called cata eptic, lethargic and somnambulistic. The idition is that answering to termed a trance; des a tranquil slumber, and the somnambulistic is a natural condition, such as is assumed by people who walk about when sound asleep.

"What is called kleptomania can be cured by hypnotism, and the drinking habit may sometimes be corrected by it," continued Dr. Simon. "In case of the latter disorder, success would depend upon the conditions which induced intemperance. If inherited a gratifying result would be uncertain, but if a man drank because of disconsistement grief or ing result would be uncertair, but if a man drank because of disappointment, grief or trouble he could be cured. In the case of kleptomania there would be little doubt of success. I myself have cured a woman of kleptomania by associating in her mind the idea of a prison with the desire for appropriating things. This being done, when she was in a hyprotic condition the idea remained fixed in her mind afterward, when she was normal. was normal. Always, when she saw some-thing she wanted to secrete or carry away with her, the idea of the punishment came strongly before her mental vision and thus deterred her from the theft. Kleptomania is first a perversion of the mind, and afterward

"Hyprotism is of real and assured value in dealing with ailments which have their source in the mental being, and many bodily ailments, being closely allied to these, can likewise be helped."

REED'S SUPPORTERS.

New England Is Loyal, but Not Enthusiastic. Major Handy, in New York Mail and Ex-

A shrewd political observer who recently visited New England and tarried awhile in Portland told me that nothing impressed him more than the fact that while the people of Speaker Reed's home town are favorable to his candidacy, they do not seem to be at all enthusiastic about it. "I found it the same way in every part of and as a matter of State or sectional pride are prepared to stand by him, but view his presidential aspirations very differently from what they did Blaine's. When I asked people in Portland what they thought of Reed the reply almost invariably was, Well, he is a mighty smart man, and then would begin to ask me about McKin-It isn't exactly a case of proph outledly Reed is honored and respected at home, but somehow or other they do not take his statesmanship and national repu tation seriously. Another thing I want to tell you is that I do not believe a single New England Senator from Frye down, except Chandler and Lodge, want to see Reed in the White House. I do not mean to impugn their loyalty to him, for as a matter of fact, they are making no par-ticular professions, but the facts are as I tell you, and there is not one of them with whom I have not talked. It is my firm be-lief that the heart of New England is with McKinley.'

In my opinion this diagnosis is pretty near correct, and that without disparagement of Reed's ability or claims. Republic-ans in New England look upon Reed about as do Republicans in the rest of the country. There is no pronounced demand for his occupancy of the White House yet awhile. He is believed to be the man of all others for the place he now holds. For the speakership every Republican constitu-ency in the United States would give him a unanimous vote in ratification of the action of the House of Representatives. But as an aspirant for President this year he is not seriously regarded by the masses, and it is my firm belief that before the people it is my firm belief that before the people ne would not get one vote to McK!nley ten. It is not that the people love Reed less, but that they love McKinley more.

BETTER THAN X RAYS. Professor Hammel, of Baltimore, Experiments with a Magnet.

hiladelphia Record. Prof. William C. A. Hammel, of the de partment of physics of the Maryland State Normal School, at Baltimore, claims to have secured perfect photographs of hidden ob-jects with the aid of the ordinary horseshoe magnet. The results of his experiments, he claims, are far superior to those attained through the use of cathode rays, in that he secured a perfect photograph of the objects, light and shade included, instead of the rough outline, as produced by the X rays process, Professor Hammel says the new photography is not due to cathode rays, but to a new force of a magnetic nature. In speak-

ing of his experiments to-day he said:

"Being interested in the new developments of the so-called X rays, I tried the experiment reported by Professor Pratt, of Chicago. Working under the most favorable circumstances I found, after numerous trials with different exposures, that upon develop ing the plates they showed no signs what-ever of having been affected by the magnet. I then conceived the idea that if it were possible to make photographic impressions upon a sensitized photographic plate it would be necessary to direct the force of the magnet toward the plate. I placed four soft iron nails in a heavy pasteboard box, and over the nails an extra rapid sensitive plate, film up, and placed a double cover on the box. Over this I put a pine board, one-half inch thick, and upon this an ordinary horse-shoe magnet. I left the apparatus for twelve hours in a dark room. So you see plate's being acted upon by any force other than that possessed by the magnet. On de-veloping the plate I obtained a sharp imon of the magnet, somewhat larger

han the magnet used. "I have made other experiments with in teresting results. I have succeeded in photographing-or, more proper, magnetographing-opaque objects, showing distinct contrast of light and shadow upon the negatives. This has never been done by means of the X rays. Furthermore, I have obtained a perfect positive upon the same plate, with negative impressions of a number of opaque objects. These latter experiments were performed with the use of a three-quarter-inch board, in place of the one-half-inch board."

Spring Trade in Literature. New York Tribune. The litterateurs of Chicago are busy at work getting their spring goods ready forng with great ardor a comr a life of Grant for serial publication in a New York magazine; Mr. Henry Fuller is putting the finishing touches on some articles for another New York magazine; Miss Lal-lian Beil is burning midnight oil on "liter-ary orders," presumably for Mr. Bok's journal; Mrs. Lindon Bates is deep in a fifty thousand-word romance, and various other writers of only local fame are preparing for a debut on a larger stage. Altogether there is a promising outlook for a good spring

Indoor "Bike" Records Smashed. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 .- Ten thousand people assembled at the pavilion last night to see the third night's racing of the Indoor Tournament. Two world's competition ords were broken, the one-mile to 2:14 in the one-mile post race, and the ten-mile indoor record to 25:21. Summaries: Invitation - Tantau, first; Delmas Time, 2:30 3-5. Mile. Post Race-Vincent took first quarter Langueti, second; Edwards, third and last. Vincent finished second for the mile. Time, 2:14 (world's record.) Ten-mile Interclub Cup Ra :e-C. S. Wells, first; J. M. Edwards, second. Time, 25:21

(world's record.) Lumber Companies to Be Attached. WASHBURN, Wis., March 8.—Injunctions secured by the A. A. Bigelow Lumber Company, the Keystone Lumber Company and the Ashland Lumber Company, restraining the town treasurer of Washburn from col lecting the taxes assessed against them, have been dissolved, and at midnight the town treasurer attached all lumber and teams of the Bigelow company. Papers are also in his hands for service immediately after midnight to-night for immediately attaching similar property of the other companies. The amount of taxes is about \$30,000. The companies claim the assessments are

Another Snub. Denver Post.

Chicago has a new Bible for use in the public schools. It does not mention New

The Indianapolis Normal School is the name given to the normal department of the Indianapolis Business University. It occupies Special to the Irdianapolis Journal.

Special to the Irdianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 8.—Man
agers of Charles B. Landis's congressional momination campaign in this city have made acomplete canvass of the returns from the ing. instead of a sober religious occasion.

The boxes at the big meeting last night were radiant with well dressed women of the younger with well dressed women of the younger with well dressed women of the younger and psychological. Looking fixedly at a glittering object will induce the mesmeric effect, around Carnegie Hall one got the impression that it was a brilliant musical even
a the big meeting last night were radiant by motic condition in your patients?"

There are various ways, both mechanical quarters in the When building. The course tering object will induce the mesmeric effect, similar to the influence that obtains in snake charming, something that relates to the optic harmonic condition in your patients?"

There are various ways, both mechanical quarters in the When building. The course tering object will induce the mesmeric effect, similar to the influence that obtains in snake charming, something that relates to the optic in dress, manners or features. On looking around Carnegie Hall one got the impression that it was a brilliant musical even
inguisited in the boxes ways, both mechanical profession.

HE IS BEGINNING TO FULFILL HIS MOTHER'S FONDEST HOPES.

Has Become Prominent in Texas Polities and Is Making His Mark in Business-His Mother's Plan.

New York Letter.

Contentment has come into the life of Mrs. Hetty Green. Her son Edward is be coming a great man. She always knew he would. Her boy Eddie represents to her everything in life that is really worth having. Some persons think that money might be added, but those who know Mrs Green well say that her seemingly intense desire for accumulation of money is born of one purpose, and that is to make Edward the richest man on earth.

Edward is now down in Texas making a name for himself and delighting his mother's heart. Every day Mrs. Green comes to some friends with a new story illustrative of her son's cleverness, and she always adds that the hopes she has cherished of his future career are to be realized. For a long time the young man was on probation, his mother refusing to form her opinion of him or warm toward him until he had proved himself to be of the right kind of metal. Now she thinks he has passed every test and exceeded expectations. There is no such clever boy anywhere, Mrs. Green firmly believes, and those who know her are convinced that if he were to say that he wanted \$10,000,000 she would give it to him with less hesitation than she would spend a cent for a red

It appears from accounts that Mr. Edward cuts some ice in the Lone Star State. He is a boomer for Republican principles, and the strength of the party in Texas is said to be at his back. The Republicans down there are saying that he is the most available man to nominate for Governor next election. When the last nomination was made the party leaders asked Mr. Green if he wanted it, and after a conference with his mother, in whose judgment he has strong faith, he decided that he did not. But Mrs. Green was mightily pleased, nevertheless. It was a long time before she concluded that to pass the honor was the advisable course. It was not until she had canvassed the strength of the Republicans and figured on the chances of the Populists that she decided that it would be better for Ed-

ward to wait awhile. She thought that things looked too unsettled then to give scope to her son's talents, and that he could afford Mr. Green has now formed the opinion tha the time for him to become a figure in pol-itics has arrived and from the expressions of Mrs. Green, some persons infer that she is willing to give him her blessing and pocketbook and let him go ahead.

In his boyhood Edward had a hard time While he was growing up he had a series misfortunes which caused his mother's heart to warm toward him.

SMALL ALLOWANCE It is related, however, that while he was growing up 50 cents a day was allowed him for his meals, and he used to eat in Dave Holland's restaurant in Fourth avenue, just below Union square. He spent a great deal of time around the old fire house on Thirteenth street. Even when his days of suffering came, as the results of accidents in earlier life, and while he was fast reaching manhood, his mother did not choose to demonstrate her affection by supplying him with an extravagant amount of money. She had her own ideas regarding what was best for him and, it is said, while she seemed to care little for his future, it was a constant source of anxiety to her. But she wanted to give him a chance to prove himself and learn the value of a dollar and the necessity of thrift

Ned, as everybody called him, didn't seem to learn one part of his lesson. He was too good a fellow to be able to save money on 50 cents a day, and he was al ways ahead of his allowance with his current obligations. Still, his taste of pov-erty is said to have made him a self-re-liant and philosophical man. It would take many blows of adversity, in Mrs. Green's The accident that caused him so much trouble during his youth was of a peculiar nature. While his mother was in the office of J. J. Cisco, an early day Wall-street broker, having a heated argument over her husband's losses, which she was asked to settle, the boy was playing outside. Some one came along, and, picking the boy up playfully and lifting him over a fence that guarded an areaway, let him drop a little bit roughly on the other side. Ned slipped upon the cover of the cellar manhole and

upon the cover of the cellar manhole and his knee cap was broken. It never got entirely well, and some years later, when he was less than ten years old, a boy playmate whom he had not seen for a long time demonstrated his pleasure by putting his hands on Ned's shoulders and vaulting over his head. This boy was much larger than Ned, and his weight dislocated the weak knee, which became so much worse that finally his leg had to be amputated.

When Mrs. Green determined that Edward should be tried in the capacity of railroad manager she sent him down to Waco. Tex. manager she sent him down to Waco, Tex., to take charge of a couple of little roads she owned there, neither of them being more than 150 miles in length. The first thing he did after he got the management of these roads in his hands was to consolidate them. increasing their efficiency and saving money. He named them the Texas Midland railroad and had himself elected president and general manager. This stroke of enterprise was an immense gratification to his mother. her friends that some day that boy would be the greatest railroad manager in the world, and the richest one. There was only one thing that troubled her about Ned after that. She feared he was inclined to be too liberal. She was afraid he would not make a good financier, because of his indisposition to drive close bargains. Soon he convinced her that he had a genius

above petty economy. A CATTLE DEAL. The law in Texas says that all railreads must be fenced in. If they are not, and cattle from the ranches wander on the track and get killed the railroad has no alternative but to pay the price of the cattle. It always happens, of course, that every head killed is of the highest value and that every one is with a calf, which makes it more valuable. It costs considerable money to build 300 miles of fence, as lumber is a high-priced article on the Southwest plains. It was a serious problem, as cattle claims were uncomfortably problem, as cattle claims were uncomfortably frequent, and it seemed as though every cow with calf along the 300 miles of road was being slaughtered by Mr. Green's road.

'One day there was a big shout. A cattle man brought a big herd to one of the stations of the Texas Midland for shipment. There was no chance of moving them to their destination for some weeks. He could not afford to keep them there and feed them. Mr. Green relieved him, in his di-lemma, by buying the herd at a remark-ably low price. Then Mr. Green put them grazing on the land of the Texas Midland

The company now owns one of the largest cattle ranges along its line, and it cost comparatively nothing. Whenever a farmer brings in a claim for a cow with calf killed by the Texas Midland the officers of the company smile upon him and tell him to go right out to the company's ranch, free transportation being furnished, and take his noice of any cow with calf he finds there. This has solved the problem.

When Mrs. Hetty Green heard about that masterly stroke she was satisfied that her boy Edward was beyond criticism. She was satisfied that what he lacked in small thrift he made up on a broader scale. Since then he has had his own head in everything. She puts her judgment of some things second to his. If he wants to run for Govond to his. ernor he can use his mother's bank account as if it were his own. Indeed, it is believed that if Edward said he was ambi-tious to be the President of the United States Mrs. Green would be ready to lend

But what Mrs. Hetty Green most delights in boasting about is her son's independence. He asks no odds of her at all, and that delights her. Certain interests were given to him, and he has been building them and increasing his stock of wealth without his mother's assistance, or without the suges-tion of the need of it. That is why she is certain that nothing can hold him from eclipsing everybody in the railroad world, when he gets her millions in his own hands.

Mr. Green, of Texas, makes his headquarters at Dallas. Whatever he says to Republicans in Kaufman county goes. At the recent Republican convention of the Sixth conessional district, held for the purpose of lecting delegates to the national convenselecting delegates to the national conven-tion in St. Louis, there was a clash between young Green and J. M. McCormick, another leader. The result was that Green bolted and took more than half of the delegates with him. Two delegations from this dis-trict will, therefore, go to St. Louis. One the discredi-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ordinarily, the Republican nomination in Texas is an empty honor. But, in these days, when Democrats are turning Populists in mining and cattle States and standing eady for alliances, there is no telling what nay happen, even in Texas, with its 100,000 mocratic majority. Mrs. Green thinks that if her son goes into the contest, he will make the most gallant fight the Republicans of Texas have

A MAN WHO HAS INQUIRED. How an Anneke Jans Heir Obtained

Some Information.

New York Times. We are gratified to learn that one of the "heirs" of Anneke Jans has exhibited the session of common sense by applying to proper authorities for a little information. The course he has taken reminds us of the experience of one of the "heirs" to an English estate of \$400,000,000 more or less, who in a lucid moment wrote to the probate judge of the district in which the estate was said to be situated. The American "heirs" said to be situated. The American "heirs" to the estate in question has spent much money and time in establishing their claims, having been led to believe that the property had been left by an old man, having no known relatives, who had died without making a will. For the price of a postage stamp this inquiring heir, a broker in St. Louis, ascertained that the old millionaire had left a will and that the property had been disa will and that the property had been dis-tributed in accordance with the provisions of It in the early part of the present century.

For seventy-five cents he procured a copy of
the will. Immediately thereafter he ceased
to be an "heir" and turned his attention to

his legitimate business. The Anneke Jans "heir" of whom we have spoken is Mr. Edgar S. Bradley, of Omaha. The Jans fever, with which thousands of Americans have been afflicted since the first week of December last, has ravaged certain portions of Nebraska, where the "heirs" have een excited by the story about the impend-ng distribution of the sum of \$80,000,000, now recent conventions of the Jans "heirs" it has een stated that this distribution is to be ernment recently lost a suit against the bank by which it sought to obtain possession of the money. It occurred to Mr. Bradley that it would be well to inquire of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Holland concerning this great estate. In reply he received the following from Mr. Edward Downes, our consul at Am-

inquiry belongs to a numerous class, and the frequency with which appliestates in Holland have been ma to this consulate for several years past has led to patient and careful investigation thereof in several instances where the in-formation furnished by the applicants seemed to be specific enough to warrant such a proceeding. In no case has the exstence of the supposed estate or alleged inclaimed fortune been verified. Moreover, the legislation of the Netherlands is such as to effectually and without appeal dis-pose, of all claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual and known heritage, which were not presented and proven

Some interesting documents accompanied this reply. One of them is a copy of a letter addressed by Count Randwijck, of the Orphans' Court of Holland, to Mr. Eirney, then minister of the United States at The Hague, who had applied to the court for information concerning twenty-two "esinformation concerning twenty-two "estates" which were engaging the attention of "heirs" in this country. The court knew nothing about any of them, and Count Randwijck made the following statement: "According to the law of March 25, 1852. every estate the provenance of which could be traced has been advertised in the Staats Courant. If the money has not been re-claimed within five years it has fallen to the State. I should be happy if the numerous claimants in America could be made acquainted with these particulars, in order to prevent any useless trouble on their

We described in the Times several years ago the nature and effect of this Dutch law of 1852, and have shown more than once hat there are no unclaimed or undistr ted estates in Holland from which American "heirs" can obtain a penny.

We presume that Mr. Bradley's mind is no longer befogged by the silly tales about the \$80,000,000 in the Bank of Holland. But a great many "heirs" of Anneke Jans will decline to be enlightened. They expect, was suppose, to use the \$89,000,000 in recovering the remainder of the Anneke Jans proper-ty, which consists of \$750,000,000 worth of real estate in the heart of this city of New fork. They will realize just as much from the larger portion on this side of the Atlantic as they will obtain from the 389,-000,000 in the Dutch bank.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES. Fallacy of the Figures Presented by

the Free-Trade Pupers. Free-traders have been very joyful over an increase in our exports of American manufactured goods. As long as this is not brought about by the sacrifice of our home market it is, indeed, an encouraging sign. Last year, 1895, we sold in foreign countries \$23,351,802 more of our manufactures than in 1894. This includes an increase of \$14,249,971 in our exports of mineral oil refined or in our exports of mineral oil, refined or manufactured, leaving only \$9,101,831 of in-crease for all other manufactures exported. But the larger value of our mineral oil ex-ports has been of no value to American labor because it represented shipments of 42,114,075 gallons less oil in 1895 than in 1894.
The refining or manufacturing of 42,000,000 them over the parapets at Petersburg. gallons less oil for export has deprived labor of work. The increase in value merely represents an increase in the profits of the oil combine, which advanced the price of oil so sharply last year. It did no good to American labor. Our labor suffered through having less oil to refine or manufacture, and our labor also suffered through having to pay more money for oil when earning lower

Excepting the oil exports, we have \$9,101,-831 worth more of American manufactures shipped abroad last year than in 1894. Against his we must set the increase in ports of foreign manufactures, thus leaving the following exhibit: -Exports of Manufactures-

Total increase, 1895 over 1894.....\$23,351,802 Mineral oil, refined or manufact-ured, decrease in quantity,

increase in all other manufactured Increase in all manufactured imports 92,613,090

Net 'oss to manufacturers.....\$83,511,259

If it is advantageous to us to increase our exports by \$9,101,831, it must be correspondingly more advantageous to the foreign countries that increased their exports by \$92,613,090. Deducting our small gain from their greater gain leaves a net loss of \$83,-511,259 to our manufacturers through the capture of our markets by foreigners, over and above the amount of their markets that It should be noted that our manufactured exports do not include such a product as flour, which is certainly as much a "manufacture" as oil. In 1894 we exported flour worth \$58,924,706, but in 1895 only \$50,292,886, a decrease of \$8,631,820. Had this manufactured product been included in the Democratic treasury statement, our total excess of exports last year would have dwindled down to \$470,011, as compared with increased imports of manufactures worth \$92,613,030. It is just as well to be more thoroughly

explanatory than the free traders are. BURDEN OF CLEVELANDISM. All the Present Industrial Evils :

Part of It. Philadelphia Telegraph. None but a strong man, in every sense should occupy the presidency; but there should be a careful distinction between genuine intellectual capacity and reasonable adherence to intelligently founded principles, and blind obstinacy, the sequel to ignorance and short-sightedness and the supplement to

wounded pride. The present generation has never witnessed a more remarkable perversion of true ideas in this connection than in the case of Mr. Cleveland, whose personal supporters, very few and all the time growing less in Confew and all the time growing less in Congress and in the journalistic arena, now find it quite impossible, without insulting the intelligence even of their own readers and followers, to defend him successfully before the enlightened judgment of the country. It is especially aggravating to note the cor-scienceless persistency with which efforts in this direction are still made. Here is a local contemporary whose blind infatuation seems beyond correction, seeking to make it appear

will be headed by young Green, and is pledged to support the nomination of Speaker Reed. The other will be headed by Mr. Mc-Cornick, and will be pledged to support Mc-ent administration and its misled supporters in the last Congress. There would have neen no lack of revenue if the protection system had not been ruinously assailed. There would have been no necessity for the government standing like a beggar at the street corner, hat in hand, asking the good offices of the financial kings of New York and London, if there had not been legislation viodon, if there had not been legislation vio

No matter what the extent of the silver agitation, or the measure of selfishness or stubbornness of the advocates of the white-metal, in or out of Congress, if the repre-sentatives of the Democratic party and not led the Nation into the wilderness the present deplorable state of things at Washington and throughout the industrial arena in the United States would not have existed. It is United States would not have existed. It is shameless disregard of the truth to try to make it appear otherwise; and to do this in the greatest Republican city of the greatest Republican State in the Union is to make a mockery of justice that will swiftly and surely bring its own humiliating and costly reward. Clevelandism, Wilsonism, Carlisleism, Gormanism, and all implied therein, must bear the full responsibility for the ills under which the country has so srievously suffered. which the country has so grievously and from which there can be no escape for at least eighteen months. Let the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth be presented, and let the condemnation for the demoralization of the federal government and the infinite injury brought upon the country rest precisely where it belongs. The American people cannot again be deceived, and they will visit their wrathful displeasure upon all who was their wrathful displeasure. upon all who undertake to work along that line, whether under the false colors of independent journalism, or in the open arena of

IMPORTANT HISTORY IF TRUE. Veteran Tells a Thrilling Incident of the Maximilian Campaign.

Chicago Times-Herald. He was an old soldier. He came into a Chicago club the other night as the guest of one of the members, and, if the story istory which goes to show that the United the observance of neutrality laws.
"Immediately after the surrender said the veteran, "Grant dispatche Sheridan to the Rio Grande with an arm corps, so that he might be at hand in case the United States decided to aid Juarez in expelling the French from Mex-ico. I was attached to this corps, and on arriving at the river the troops were dis-tributed up and down the American bank. I was with a command of cavalry, and less than a mile distant from us was encamped an infantry regiment which had been through all the battles of the civil war with

the Army of the Potomac. Directly across

the river from where we lay was an earth-work fortification, held by two battalions

of Maximilian's troops. Two regiments of the republican party of Mexico had been trying to take that fort for weeks. Their encampment was below the river bank, a mile or so distant from the monarchist Every morning regularly the Mexicane would come out and charge that redo and every morning as regularly they won break, scatter and run before they h reached a point nearer than one hundred yards of the fort's parapet. We used to turn out daily and watch the fun, but as the same thing was repeated over and over again, the sport grew tame, and finally no one took the trouble to go to the bank

and see the charge "One morning the adjutant of our comman went to all the first sergeants and intimate that there might be something worth see on the other side the next day. We supposed that the Republicans must have received reinforcements, and that the thing was to be ended. So, shortly after reveille the nex morning our whole cavalry command line the north bank of the Rio Grande and ston watching Maximilian's reloubt. Pretty soon fram a mesquite grove, far down to the left, the white-coated republican troops emerged. Instead of having been reinforced, there ap-peared to be only about half as many as They marched in columns of conto a point about two hundred yar istant from the fort, and appeared to mi very little the shots that were hurt ugh their ranks. All at once their co mand swung into regimental front at double time and made straight for the enemy's parapet. We expected to see them break and run, as usual, at the one-hundred-yard line. But they passed over it with unbroken ranks and swept on like a simoon. They res the foot of the parapet, passed up and over it and into the fort like the unbroken wave of a ground swell. We heard shouts and yells, and then cheers, and a moment later the flag of republican Mexico had replaced that o

"Twenty minutes later another regiment of republican troops came out from the shelter of the mesquite trees, and marched into the captured redoubt. It was not long before the command which had captured the fort passed over the parapet and retraced its steps over the ground taken in the assault. The captors were making their way back to the republicant camp. Shortly afterward, way down the river, our glasses revealed to us a queer sight. A hundred small barges, filled with men in dark clothing, were making their way from the Mexican to the American shore. In an hour there passed through our company streets the veteran infantry regiment of the army of the Potomac, which had been encamped on our right. They had a dozen wounded men with them.

"Those fellows had grown tired of seeing were making their way back to the re-

"Those fellows had grown tired of see the Rio Grande, and had made a night march into the camp of the Mexican republican troops. There they had been supplied with white uniforms, and at break of day the doubt with the same dash that had carried them over the parapets at Petersburg.
"I don't know whether France ever heard of this or not, but it is certain that the Mexi-

can government never made any kick." Slim Chance for Holmes.

Philadelphia North American.

Only one avenue of escape remains for Holmes. If anybody can produce B. F. Pitezel in the living body Holmes can go free of the major penalty of Pennsylvania law. But nobody will produce Pitezel and perhaps it is as well that they cannot produce him. The general impression about Pitezel is that he was a good second to his partner, and if Holmes had not killed him he might have killed a better man. As to the other crimes laid at Holmes's door, they must go unavenged. Nobody will ever know how many of them were real and how many conjectured. It is a dread mystery.

Accounting for It. New York Mail and Express. It is reported that the old Maine town of Verona never had a clergyman, a lawyer or a postoffice, and yet plods along under the impression that it is alive. Possibly it has a local newspaper. If so, all is ex-



